

## INLET SUMMARY SHEET

INLET: Quicksand Pond (#13)

DATE AND TIME SURVEYED AND TIDE STAGE: 23 March 1999, 08:20-09:10. Low at 05:41 (-0.1), High at 12.12 (+2.9) at Sakonnet Station #1145.

INLET CLASS: C/D

GEOMORPHOLOGY: Relatively small, permanent channel through bayhead pocket beach that shelters a coastal pond. Fairly large channel through dunes, but narrow on beach. Large flood-tidal delta. Sand and gravel beach.

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AT RISK: Salt marshes and tidal flats are associated with Quicksand Pond. A considerable number of waterbirds were observed. Birds known to utilize the area include waterfowl (buffleheads, Canada geese, black ducks, scaups, diving ducks, puddle ducks, brants), diving birds (loons), raptors (osprey) and gulls. Nesting of piping plovers (April - August) occurs in the dunes on the beach (South Shore Beach) in front of Quicksand Pond. Winter flounder, white perch and alewife are reported in the area. Blue crabs and oysters are present. Parts of Quicksand Pond are in the Goosewing Beach Nature Preserve (administered by The Nature Conservancy). The beach associated with Quicksand Pond (South Shore Beach) is a popular recreational (swimming and surfing) beach.

PRELIMINARY PROTECTION STRATEGY: The objective is to prevent oil from entering the pond by constructing a sediment dike (approximately 450 ft. long) across the channel connecting the pond with the ocean, using sediment from the intertidal zone along the beach. Care should be taken not to disturb any birds that may be nesting on the beach. Dune sand and vegetation should not be disturbed during this process.

As an alternative to the sediment dike, two land-based collection points can be set up. From an anchor point at the eastern part of the inlet, just inside the narrow channel connecting to the ocean, deploy deflection boom in a NNE direction to an anchor point (CP-1) on the NE side on the small beach located in the inlet. From an anchor point approximately 70 yards south of CP-1, and on the eastern bank of the channel, deploy protection boom to the western bank in a NE direction to CP-2. The CP-2 location has a small natural eddy in the area. As a back-up, deploy approximately 3,200 ft. of protection boom around the flood-tidal delta just inside the pond. Even if the dike is constructed, the protection boom should be deployed around the flood-tidal delta in the event that the dike may be breached during a storm.

Collection Point	Description	Access	Proposed Equipment
	Sand Beach, some pebbles and cobbles	From the town of Little Compton, go east to Long Hwy. Turn south on Long Hwy. until it comes to a "T" junction. Turn east on private road until you reach Stony Pt. at South Shore Beach. Access inlet by driving on the beach.	Bulldozer, front-end loader.
CP-1	Sand Beach	Same as above.	Approx. 500 ft. deflection boom, 5 sets of anchors
CP-2	Sand Beach/salt marsh vegetation	Same as above.	Approx. 500 ft. deflection boom; 5 sets of anchors
	Flood-tidal delta		Approx. 3,200 ft. protection boom, 32 sets of anchors

RESOURCES REQUIRED (if full strategy is implemented): Construction equipment (such as front-end loaders, bulldozers, or other similar equipment that are available) for construction of the sediment dike. Standard beach cleaning equipment and personnel necessary for beach clean-up operations. Approximately 1,000 ft. of deflection boom; 3,200 ft. of protection boom; 42 anchor sets minimum. Vacuum trucks (2,000-5,000 gal. capacity) with skimmer heads, additional storage capacity, and other equipment as needed.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Rhode Island Dept. of Env. Mgmt. Emergency Response: (401) 222-3070  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife: (401) 364-9124  
U.S. Coast Guard: (401) 435-2300  
Coastal Resources Management Council: (401) 783-3370  
Little Compton EMA Director: (401) 635-4529

OTHER COMMENTS:

# 13 - QUICKSAND POND

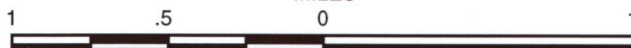


From USGS 7.5' topographic quads: Sakonnet Point, RI published: 1955, photorevised 1970; and Tiverton, RI - Mass published: 1949, photorevised 1970 and 1975; and Westport, Mass - RI published: 1977

SCALE 1 : 24,000



MILES



KILOMETERS

110



# INLET SKETCH MAP

Inlet Name QUICKSAND POND

Inlet Number 13

Recorder(s) MOH/LC/TH

Date/Time 23 MARCH 1999; 0900

Tide Stage FLOOD

Inlet Classification C/D

## CHECKLIST

- ✓ North Arrow
- ✓ Scale
- ✓ Substrate Type

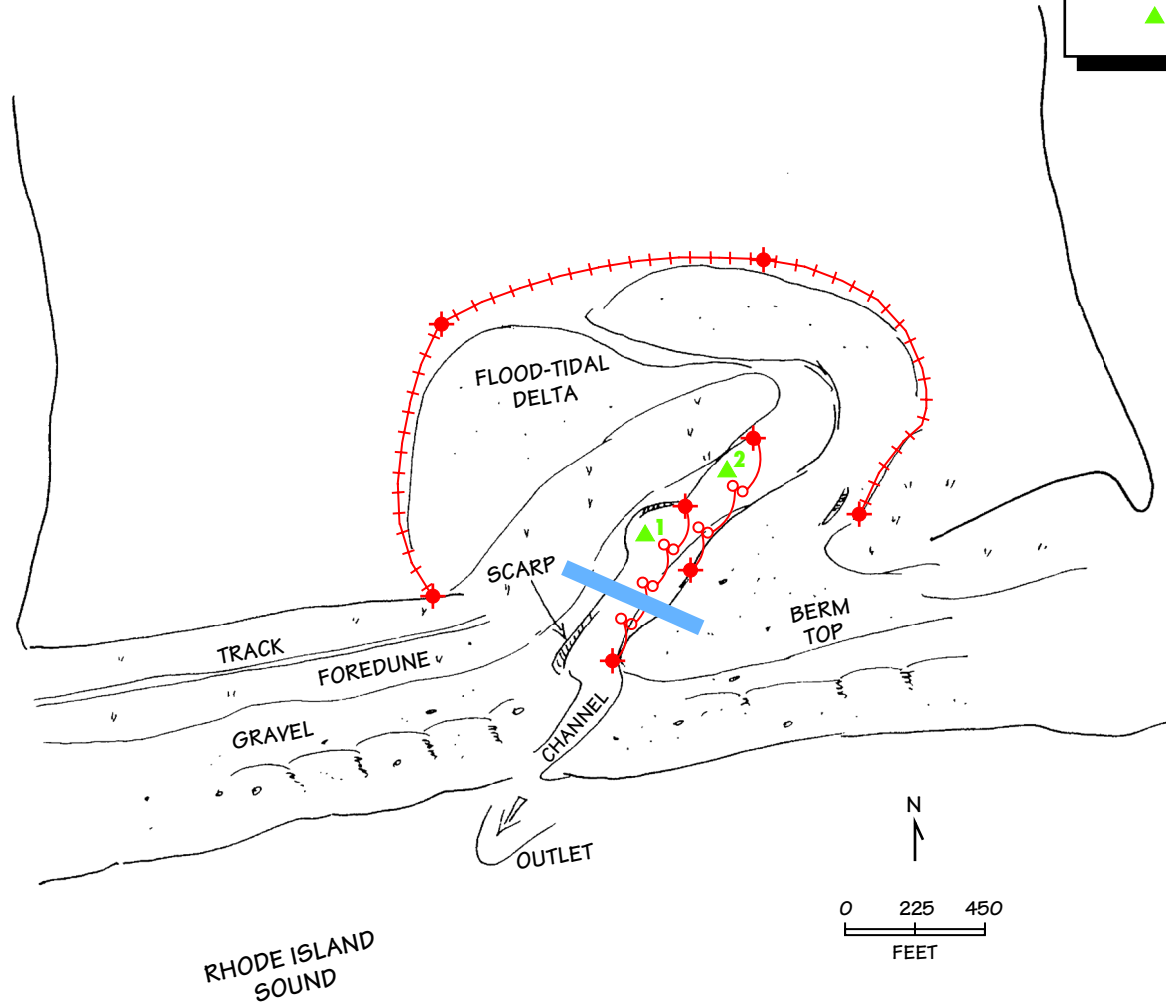
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## LEGEND

- <sup>R</sup>  
Red Channel Marker Buoy
- <sup>G</sup>  
Green Channel Marker Buoy
- ∨ ∨  
Marsh
- Riprap
- Sand
- Sand & Gravel
- Gravel

**POTENTIAL PROTECTION STRATEGY (FLOOD TIDE)**

- Sediment Dike
- +++ Protection Boom
- ⤴ Deflection Boom
- ◆ Anchor Point
- ▲ 1 Collection Point



# 13 - QUICKSAND POND



From USGS NAPP: roll #8356, frame #46; March 1995; scale -1:40,000



Looking NE at channel and scarp at low tide on 23 March 1999, Quicksand Pond (#13).



Looking north at low tide on 17 March 1999, Quicksand Pond (#13).